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men are paid a mileage of five cents for attendance upon all necessary meetings, and the candidates required to debate receive a mileage of ten cents for all necessary travel in that connection. The expense of the publicity pamphlet is borne by the state and county, that of the postmaster primary by the municipality concerned.

Comment on the Richards law is not the purpose of this article. It may be that some of its provisions will not stand the test of a close constitutional scrutiny. But the very novelty of its outstanding features—the initial proposal of candidates by representative conventions, the idea of “unit representation,” the emphasis on the “paramount issue,” the scheme of public joint debates, the plan for constituting the party state committee into a sort of civil service board, the postmaster primary, the party recall—will secure the keenest interest on the part of students of government in the operation of the new South Dakota law. It may well be that there is still something to be learned in the field of party legislation.

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Post-War Legislation. Before the declaration of war by the United States in 1917, and during the continuance of the conflict, scores of laws were enacted by the various states to meet abnormal war conditions. With the conclusion of the war an entirely different set of problems has emerged which has led to new types of legislation. These new laws are designed to facilitate the reassimilation of soldiers, sailors and marines, to avert the disloyal tendencies to un-Americanism displayed during and since the war; and to provide for a permanent historical record of our achievements in the war.

Soldiers' Reception. Seven states, including Kansas, Iowa, Arizona, Oregon, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Wyoming made appropriations for the purpose of welcoming returning soldiers at New York, contributing to their comfort, entertainment and convenience, and in some cases providing for their transportation home.¹ The funds so appropriated were expended in most cases by an official committee of citizens appointed by and representing the governor; the Arizona fund was intrusted to the Rocky Mountain Club of New York. The funds so expended ranged in amount from \$5,000 to \$35,000 per state.¹

¹ Kansas, Session Laws, 1919, p. 380; Iowa, Session Laws, 1919, p. 388; Arizona, Session Laws, 1919, p. 7; Oregon, Session Laws, 1919, p. 251; Nebraska, Session Laws, 1919, p. 1159; Wisconsin, Session Laws, 1919, ch. 22; Wyoming, Session Laws, 1919, p. 3.

Discharge Papers. Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Nevada, Michigan, Wisconsin, and California provide in general for the recording, free of charge or at a nominal cost, of the discharge papers of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine. In Kansas such papers are filed with the adjutant general; in most other states with the county recorder or other corresponding officer. Iowa, in addition, provides that the transcript of any public record shall be furnished free of charge to any soldier, sailor, marine or his dependents. Tennessee is the only state legislating on this subject which prescribes a fee, but the record so entered is declared to be legal evidence of such discharge. Michigan and California further provide that all transcripts of records pertaining to pensions, insurance or annuities shall be made free of charge.²

Educational Facilities. A number of states gave legal expression to the handicaps experienced by soldiers who were obliged to interrupt their college courses, and made the necessary compensating provisions accordingly. Maine shortened the prescribed period of study for law students from 3 to 2 years; and Michigan made a substantially similar provision. Iowa extended to soldiers, sailors and marines who had arrived at the age of 21 school privileges for a period equal to their enlistment. Illinois provided for the awarding of scholarships free of charge in the state university and normal school to honorably discharged soldiers. Oregon created a fund out of which any soldier or sailor may be paid \$25 per month and not to exceed \$200 per year for a period of 4 years while attending a higher institution of learning. North Dakota has a similar fund and pays \$25 per month for as many months as the soldier-student was in the service. South Dakota provided that a teacher's certificate does not lapse by reason of absence in the service; and Indiana enacted a law containing similar provisions. South Dakota also provided free tuition to all soldiers attending any of the state schools. New York made certain adjustments relative to Cornell scholarships and dental students' degrees and created 450 state scholarships.³

² Kansas, Session Laws, 1919, p. 379; Iowa, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 45, 49, 74; Oklahoma, Session Laws, 1919, p. 147; Tennessee, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 414, 440; Nevada, Session Laws, 1919, p. 656; Michigan, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 432, 656; Wisconsin, Session Laws, 1919, p. 465; California, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 138, 160, 269.

³ Maine, Session Laws, 1919, p. 15; Michigan, Session Laws, 1919, p. 617; Iowa, Session Laws, 1919, p. 182; Illinois, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 922, 923; Oregon, Session Laws, 1919, p. 809; North Dakota, Session Laws, 1919, p. 398; South Dakota, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 46, 113; Indiana, Session Laws, 1919 p. 591; New York, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 790, 1204, 1602.

Memorials. Legislative activity providing for the erection of suitable memorials celebrating and perpetuating the achievements of the army and navy was pronounced. The memorials provided for include libraries, public buildings, tablets, monuments and various other designs, and authority was conferred on the state as well as local governments to erect memorials. Colorado, Delaware, Oklahoma, Alabama, Utah, North Dakota, Nevada, South Dakota, Missouri and California provided for the erection of a central memorial at the state capitol and made appropriations ranging from \$5,000 to \$500,000. Iowa, Kansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Missouri, Tennessee, Illinois, Utah, North Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan and Wisconsin authorized cities, towns, counties or villages to appropriate money, levy a tax or submit to the electors the question of issuing bonds to provide for the erection of a memorial. Idaho and Indiana also provided state commissions to prescribe the design of local memorials, and Idaho and Missouri provided state aid for each county raising a similar amount in the construction of a county memorial. Rhode Island, New Hampshire and New York authorized certain towns to expend money in celebrations and the erection of memorials. Missouri appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of a memorial in France.⁴

Medals. Missouri, Wyoming, Oregon, Illinois, Nebraska and New York provide medals or certificates of suitable design to be awarded to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines.⁵

Burial. Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana and New York provide for the burial of indigent world war veterans at public expense.⁶

⁴ Colorado, Session Laws, 1919, p. 236; Delaware, Session Laws, 1919, p. 38; Oklahoma, Session Laws, 1919, p. 4; Alabama, Session Laws, 1919, p. 18; Utah, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 19, 355; North Dakota, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 327, 329; Nevada, Session Laws, 1919, p. 351; South Dakota, Session Laws, 1919, p. 389; California, Session Laws, 1919, p. 1139; Iowa, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 191, 193, 302; Kansas, Session Laws, 1919, p. 374; Connecticut, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 2867, 2883; Idaho, Session Laws, 1919, p. 242; Missouri, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 77, 79; Tennessee, Session Laws, 1919, p. 35; Illinois, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 66, 778, 779; Nebraska, Session Laws, 1919, p. 1031; Michigan, Session Laws, 1919, p. 563; Wisconsin, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 24, 390, 430, 501, 544, 598, 648; Rhode Island, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 227, 242; New Hampshire, Session Laws, 1919, ch. 41; New York, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 53, 965.

⁵ Missouri, Session Laws, 1919, p. 77; Wyoming, Session Laws, 1919, p. 112; Oregon, Session Laws, 1919, p. 680; Illinois, Session Laws, 1919, p. 945; Nebraska, Session Laws, 1919, p. 1029; New York, Session Laws, 1919, p. 220.

⁶ Connecticut, Session Laws, 1919, p. 2793; Idaho, Session Laws, 1919, p. 43; Illinois, Session Laws, 1919, p. 369; New Jersey, Session Laws, 1919, p. 292; Michigan, Session Laws, 1919, p. 304; New York, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 206, 773.

Soldiers' Home. Nebraska, Rhode Island, Michigan and Indiana provide for the admission of veterans of the late war to soldiers' homes on the same basis as soldiers of former wars.⁷

Tax Exemptions. Maine, Iowa, Indiana and California provide exemptions for soldiers from certain forms of taxes and tax penalties.⁸

Civil Appointments. Nine states, including Kansas, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Indiana, California and New York have given soldiers preference in all public and civil appointments, while New Jersey includes world war veterans in the list eligible to retire from the public service after a period of 20 years.⁹

Kansas provides that any person in service may become a candidate for any elective public office, notwithstanding he is absent, by filing a statement with the proper officer. Connecticut exempts from examination by the commissioner of motor vehicles any person in the military service or any auxiliary organization, and admits any honorably discharged soldier or sailor as an elector by the presentation of his certificate of discharge. Delaware and New York permit soldiers to peddle, and Indiana to hunt and fish without a license. Oregon provides a meeting place free of charge in the camps and armories of the state; Michigan provides for the incorporation of the United States World War Veterans; and repealed an act of 1891 which authorized 10 or more persons who had served in the German army to incorporate regiments or companies of the *Deutscher Landwehr-Unterstützungs-Verein*. New Jersey makes it a misdemeanor for any person not eligible to wear the badges or insignia of the veterans of the foreign wars.¹⁰ Colorado and Tennessee have designated November 11, armistice day, as a legal holiday. South Dakota has extended its moratory provision on certain debts of soldiers.¹⁰

⁷ Nebraska, Session Laws, 1919, p. 354; Rhode Island, Session Laws, 1919, p. 113; Michigan, Session Laws, 1919, p. 426.

⁸ Maine, Session Laws, 1919, p. 98; Iowa, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 240, 436; California, Session Laws, 1919, p. 305.

⁹ Kansas, Session Laws, 1919, p. 378; Illinois, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 287, 290, 292; New Jersey, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 289, 290, 599; Michigan, Session Laws, 1919, p. 402; South Dakota, Session Laws, 1919, p. 373; Wisconsin, Session Laws, 1919, ch. 18; California, Session Laws, 1919, p. 1350; New York, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 825, 844, 1793.

¹⁰ Kansas, Session Laws, 1919, p. 254; Connecticut, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 2681, 2841; Delaware, Session Laws, 1919, p. 49; New York, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 101, 891; Oregon, Session Laws, 1919, p. 574; Michigan, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 641, 730; New Jersey, Session Laws, 1919, p. 116; Colorado, Session Laws, 1919, p. 507; Tennessee, Session Laws, 1919, p. 83.

Soldiers' Aid. Of the more substantial forms of treatment accorded to the soldiers and sailors of the world war, the most notable are those providing for reemployment, rehabilitation, direct aid and soldiers' settlements which have been undertaken in a systematic way by several states. Kansas, by a legislative resolution, requested all employers to display honor flags in their establishments showing the number of men in their employ who have returned from military service to their former positions or better ones. The honor flag consists of a square field of blue with one white star for each employee reinstated and one red star for each soldier employed who was not formerly engaged.¹¹

Maine, Connecticut, California, North Dakota, Oregon, Michigan, and Wisconsin provide a direct form of aid.¹² In Maine, cities, towns and plantations are authorized to raise money by taxation or otherwise to relieve the necessitous circumstances of the dependents of soldiers, sailors and marines; not to exceed \$4 per week is paid to the wife or father or mother, not to exceed \$1.50 to each child under 16 years, and not more than \$10 for all; for the amounts so expended, the municipality is reimbursed by the state, but amounts in excess of the state allowance may be raised by the local governments. The aid provided by Connecticut for soldiers, sailors and their dependents is determined by a board of control, and corporations as well as public bodies are empowered to contribute for the war relief of soldiers and their dependents. Moreover, the state treasurer is directed to purchase the bonds or notes of the United States in any amount not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars, the interest on which is to be paid to organizations of soldiers for food, clothing, medical aid, care, relief and funeral expenses either of their own members or the widows and dependents of members. Oregon created a soldiers' and sailors' commission of 5 members to provide care and financial aid to soldiers and appropriated \$100,000 to carry on the work. The state of North Dakota created a returned soldiers' fund by the levy of a half mill tax to enable soldiers to procure homes or farm homes; each soldier is paid \$25 for each month he was in the service. Michigan includes world war soldiers in the relief supplied by counties. Wisconsin provides for the expenditure of \$30 per month for the relief of convalescent soldiers, a county tax to assist

¹¹ Kansas, Session Laws, 1919, p. 453.

¹² Maine, Session Laws, 1919, p. 168; Connecticut, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 2682, 2686, 3011; California, Session Laws, 1919, p. 275; North Dakota, Session Laws, 1919, p. 398; Oregon, Session Laws, 1919, p. 13; Michigan, Session Laws, 1919, p. 650; Wisconsin, Session Laws, 1919, chs. 42, 109, 345, 452, 542, 551, 699.

needy soldiers, and towns may raise not to exceed \$150 for any destitute soldier. The adjutant general is authorized to secure data as to the educational qualifications of discharged soldiers, and high school students who would have graduated but for service are given diplomas.

Missouri and New Jersey created soldiers and sailors employment commissions to secure reemployment for soldiers, and Indiana imposed a similar duty on a newly created employment bureau. Illinois requires the employees of 5 or more laborers to report between January 1 and 15 to the director of labor the number of employees who left to join the colors and the number reemployed; the director is required to investigate the reemployment of soldiers and to promote their speedy restoration to industry. Illinois, New Jersey and California made provision for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, by providing for their treatment in hospitals, establishing a school of rehabilitation, training them in selected occupations and securing employment.¹³

Land Settlement. One of the most important pieces of legislation was the so-called soldiers' land settlement acts which were passed in substantially similar form by Maine, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Tennessee, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, South Dakota, Wyoming and California.¹⁴ Coöperation is provided in all cases with the federal government in the drainage, irrigation or reclamation of lands for soldiers; the establishment of town sites, roads, schools, and churches; the advancement of loans to encourage settlement; the establishment of rural homes; and securing profitable employment. Boards were created to administer the settlement and liberal appropriations are provided.

C. K.

Americanization. The war has taught us the need of a more united people, speaking one language, thinking one tradition, and holding allegiance to one patriotism—America. The Americanization of the immigrant had been the goal of social workers for a long time, and the assimilation of our alien population has been the normal course,

¹³ Missouri, Session Laws, 1919, ch. 427; New Jersey, Session Laws, pp. 19, 138; Illinois, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 533, 534; California, Session Laws, 1919, p. 824.

¹⁴ Maine, Session Laws, 1919, p. 218; Colorado, Session Laws, 1919, p. 501; Idaho, Session Laws, 1919, p. 90; Missouri, Session Laws, 1919, p. 705; Tennessee, Session Laws, 1919, p. 520; Oregon, Session Laws, 1919, p. 550; Utah, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 249, 298; Nevada, Session Laws, 1919, p. 343; Wyoming, Session Laws, 1919, p. 242; California, Session Laws, 1919, pp. 838, 1182.